JAMES GORDON SESSETT. SDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Volume IXV...... No. 291

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.-Mases and Faces-WINTER GARDEN, Broadway, opposite Bond street-

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery -- Mose IN CALIFORNIA

WALLACK'S TEBATER, Broadway.-PLAYING WITH LAURA KEENE'S THEATER, No. 624 Broadway -

NEW BOWERY THEATEK, Bowery .- WALLACE-Ascace

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway. - Day and Evening -- Joseph and His Bartings -- Laving Curiosi ties, Ac. BRYANTS' MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Recedway Bunnasques, Bongs, Pancel, Ad.—Februs at Guenet's.

NIBLO'S SALGON, Broadway -- HOOLEY & CAMPERLY INSTRUME IN ETHIOPIAN FORGE, BURLESQUEE, DANCES, &c. -

CANTENDERY MUSIC HALL, 663 Broadway. SORGE

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Thursday, October 18, 1860.

The News.

The steamship New York, from Bremen 3d inst., arrived at this port yesterday morning, and the European mails to the 6th inst. reached this city from Boston at a late hour last night. The important points of the news by these arrivals, received by telegraph from Cape Race, have already been published. We give, however, in to-day's paper, letters from our correspondents at Florence and Constantinople, and a number of interesting extracts from our foreign files.

It is authoritatively stated that the Emperor Napoleon has decided to send reinforcements to Rome, so as to increase the corps of occupation to 24,000 men, thus indicating his determination to preserve to the Holy See the Eternal City, and perhaps those portions of the Pope's don ccupied by the Papal and French forces.

Prince Napoleon had made a short stay in Ire land, visiting several of the principal cities and The weather in that country is reported to be quite favorable to a good harvest.

From Italy there is not much to add to our for-

mer news. King Victor Emanuel was expected at Ancons. Austrian alarm is on the increase. No val armaments have been ordered to the ports or the Adriatic, and several classes of the Hungarian military force have been ordered into the field. The lights on the Venetian coast have been extinguished, to prevent Garibaldian agents from makng soundings at night, as they had been doing o

By the arrival of the steamship Saladin at this port we have files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to he 6th inst. They do not, however, contain any news of general interest.

The Prince of Wales left Albany yesterday fore noon, and reached Boston in the afternoon, wher ic was escorted through the streets by a body o cavalry to his hotel. The people thronged the streets, as usual, to catch a glimpse of the royal

In consequence of a misunderstanding as to the locality fixed upon, the Committee on Finance connected with the union torchlight procession which was appointed on Tuesday evening last, by request of Mr. Munroe, of the union committee did not organize at 751 Broadway. A notice has been issued, calling upon them to assemble this afternoon at 514 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas, at four e clock precisely. It is to be hoped that this important matter will be punctually at-

In the Court of Over and Terminer vesterday Charles Jeffords was arraigned upon the indictment charging him with the murder of John Walton and John W. Mathews. The prisoner pleaded not guil ty, and requested a speedy trial. The District Attorney, however, stated that it was his intention not to bring on the trial until after the 1st of Janu ary next, owing to the decision in the Hartung se. The prisoner was accordingly remanded to

At the Surrogate's office yesterday the will of Calcb O. Obtend was admitted to probate. The testator was the President of the Mambattan Banking Company, and his property was very conside rable. It is all given to his widow and other relatives however.

A quorum of the Board of Education failed to assemble last evening. A special meeting of the Commissioners is called for next Wednesday, in

The Emigration Commissioners met yesterday afterneon. The communication of the Commis oners of Charities and Correction, claiming moneys for the care of emigrants in the institutions ander their charge, was referred to the Committee in Disputed Claims. The Commissioners received a bill of \$309 30 for the care of two Pressian emicrant children in the Utica Orphan Asylum, and referred the communication to counsel of the Board, who informed them that they are not responsible for any bills charged against them unless they were incurred by centract with the Board. The question of abolishing the booking system came up in a verbos communication from Commissioner Jellinghaus, de nouncing the booking system and arguing that the way to get rid of it would be to exclude the railroad agents from Castle Garden. Commissioner Purdy and Lowe were of opinion that this would only aggravate the evil. The paper was finally referred to the Castle Garden Committee. The number of emigrants arrived here last week was 1,063, which makes the number since January

84.261. The commutation balance is now \$7,770 Beef cattle yesterday were very plenty, and prices were slightly lower, except for strictly prime. which were comparatively scarce, and in some cases realized a slight advance. The range was bic. a bic. a bic., and the general selling prices from 7ic. a Sic. for ordinary to fair. Milch cows were unchanged. Caives were steady at previous rates. Sheep and lambs were very plenty and 2s. a 3s. per head lower. Swine were also in abundant supply, and ic. a ic. lower, sales ranging from 6c. a 64c. The total receipts (including those at Berger Hill) are 5,711 beef cattle, 128 cows, 617 yeals, 15,144 sheep and lambs and 14,302 swine.

The reported occurrence of killing from in the cotte region of the South led to greater dramess in prices yes orday, while some bolders withdrew their supplies market. The stock in this port is becoming reduced, and hence sales are less than would otherwise be the The transactions embraced between 2,500 a 3,000 bales middling uplands. Flour was in more active demand, with improved sales, and the market for all grades closed with firmness at the full prices of yesterday. Wheat was active and sales large, both here and to arrive,

NEW YORK HERALD, closing firm and at full prices. Corn was active and firm, with more doing. Pork was in fair domand, with sales of new moss at \$18 81% a \$18 87%, and of terms at \$14 51% a \$14 50. Surars were firm and active, while the previous advance of Ma. s. Mc. was sue tained. The sales reached about 3,000 bhds, and 4,000 bags China, at rates given in another column. Coffee was firm. A cargo of 2.522 bags Rio was sold, to come ber from Rampton R ads, at p t Freights were firmer and quite active. Among the engagements were 150,000 bushels of grain and 10,000 bbls. flour to Liverpool, with grain and flour to London, at rates given in another place.

Outside Calculations Exhausted-New York to the Rescue.

The heavy majorities rolled up by the republicans in the late Penesylvania, Ohio and In diana elections settle two important pointsfirst, that all pre existing calculations of a possible balance of power against Lincoln outside of New York are exhausted; and second, that from the moral prestige of these late elections. nothing but the most generous and energetic action on the part of all the conservative elements of New York can avert the revolutionary contingency of a black republican President in the place of Mr. Buchanan.

The revolutionary results of these late elections, from the Delaware river to the Wabash, bave created a very general surprise on all sides; but there are abundant causes within reach for a satisfactory explanation. The work was fairly commenced with the democratic repeal of the Miseouri compromise in 1854, from which we may date the commencement of the practical disintegration and destruction of the democratic party. Hence, but for the distracting element of Know Nothingism in 1856, the opposition would have buried the democracy in that campaign. As it was, they were only saved by the State pride of Pennsylvania in reference to Mr. Buchanan. But the knowledge acquired in that campaign by the republicans of the secret of their strength was not thrown away. On the contrary, they have employed it with unflagging industry ever since. This secret of their power

is the slavery agitation. A powerful auxiliary in 1856 to "bleeding Kansas" had been furnished in the exciting anti-slavery romance of "Uncle Tom's Cabin, and these things, with the deplorable pro-sla very outrage upon Senator Sumner in the Se nate chamber, and the political consequences thereof, broadly suggested to the republicans their future programme of operations, to wit: a moral, religious and political crusade against the slave system of the South as a diseased excrescence upon the body politic which must be taken out by the roots. And so, in resuming their work for 1860, after having fed the antislavery prejudices of the North for several years with the sufferings of "Uncle Tom," the border ruffianisms of Kansas, the assault upon Sumner, "the Lecompton infamy," and what not, a more enlarged and systematic distribution of political anti-slavery documents was commenced.

Conspicuous over all others among these republican anti-slavery documents was the infamous Helper book, as a deliberate, statistical and argumentative onslaught upon Southern slavery, representing this institution as the fruitful monster of crime, degradation and decay among men, communities and States, with an array of facts, figures and reasonings utterly overwhelming to ignorant minds prepared for the poison. This book, under the endorse ment of a hundred republican leaders, has been sown broadcast over the North, to the extent of a quarter million of copies. Next to it, in the matter of circulation, we may enumerate the last ferocious abolition speeches of Sumper in the Senate, and of Lovejoy and others of the same character in the other branch of Congress. Altogether, we dare say that a million of dollars would not cover the republican contributions expended in the distribution of their anti-clavery documents, agents and orators in Pennsylvania and the Western States during the last three years.

These labors of sectional hatred and alienation have contributed their full share to these re cent republican victories; but they would have failed had the democracy at Charleston or at Baltimore been guided by wise and honest men, instead of knaves and fools. It is to the folly and knavery of the managers of the demoralized democracy at Charleston and Baltimore, operating to distract, demoralize and divide the conservative forces in Pennsylvania Obio and Indiana, that we must charge the dismal results of these late elections. But it is enough now to know that those States are lost, and that New York must come to the rescue or the country is lost. There can be no mistaking the drift of a republican administration. if we look to these means and agencies of sectional agitation which will have brought it, into power. It must fulfil its promises; it must act as it has agitated; it must practise what it has preached; it must even aggravate the war between the two sections, or its fires of agitation will go out and its party will fall to pieces for the want of political capital.

We know, then, that the election of Lincoln will be the signal for sectional discords; for acts of political rebellion and scenes of violence in the Southern States; for widespread political, financial and commercial derangements, from which New York, the city and the State, will be the first and principal sufferer in business affairs. These things will follow the election of Lincoln as surely as the pet bank expansions of 1835-6 were followed by the tervide financial revulsions of 1837. So great a revolution in our political affairs as that involved in Lincoln's election cannot take place without bringing along its train of political and financial dieasters. The hopes of the country against these disasters rest upon New York. And how is New York to be saved Only by fighting the enemy with his own weapons of organization, union and untiring ac-

Nothing else will avail. But where shall we begin! Where else than in this great citadel of the Union-the city of New York? And the crisis requires the prompt collection of the ways and means for a general and concurrent system of organizations, and speakers and documents, in behalf of the Union electoral ticket, in every county, township and election district throughout the State. We want in every hole and corner a muster roll of the conservative vote, books for new enlistments, and active recruiting agents to bring them up. The republicans count their expected majority in this State from the floating vote; but our floating vote is against them, though it may be lost if not looked after at once. This duty should be attended to promptly. No time is to be lost. Our commercial Union men of this city should meet, consult and act without delay. If they are zealous and generous they

may save the State and in the defeat of Lincoin they may save themselves. Otherwise, let them prepare for a political and mancial revolution and revulsion

The Sixty-Ninth (Irish) Regiment and

the Prince of Wales In another column we copy from the Metro politan Record, Archbishop Hughes' organ, the resolutions adopted by the members of the Sixty-ninth regiment, refusing to parade, in obedience to the order of General Sandford, on the occasion of the reception of the Prince of Wales. The meaning of these resolutions, divested of their surplus verbiage, is that the American government and people are bound to wage war against all the monarchies of the earth, and assist by money, men and arms all the revolutionists of Europe in their attempts to overthrow existing dynasties; that no freedem can exist under a monarchy; and, lastly, that, as the government of the great-grandfather of the Prince of Wales behaved badly to the Irish people sixty years ago, therefore their Milesian descendants now in this country should not conduct themselves as gentlemen, but insult the descendant of George III, a young man of nineteen years of age, who has never done any evil to Ireland or any other This is a small potato business, unworthy

of the well known chivalry of the Irish race. The American people had two wars with George III., one of which began in 1776, and lasted for seven years. In that war they suftered as much as the Irish ever did at the hands of George III. Still later there was another war, which lasted three years, ending fortyfive years ago. In both wars the British monarch was defeated. But the American people bave now no feeting against the descendants of those who waged these wars; nor is it for the interest of either nation to be upon unfriendly terms. There is no longer any cause of quar rel between them; and Irish-American citi zens, who have renounced their allegiance to the British government and sworn allegiance to the American government, have no right to drag their own quarrels, much less the quarrels of their great-grandfathers, into this country for the purpose of embroiling it with a friendly Power. American citizens are too magnanimous, and know too well what is becoming to them as gentlemen, to resent upon a Prince who pays them a friendly visit wrongs and injuries inflicted upon their ancestors by one of his ancestors. Accordingly, wherever the Prince appeared among them he was received in a friendly manner.

In this city be was greeted with enthusiasm by all classes. It is true that there was a great deal of bungling in the manner, and the old togics who had charge of the ball acquitted themselves worse than even the Aldermen in the case of the Japanese ball. But the intention was friendly and good, and everybody concurs in the compliments paid except the Sixtyninth regiment, who, worse than the famous judge in hell, described by the Roman poet as punishing the accused first and afterwards trying them, condemn the young man without accusation, or even the possibility of his being able to do any wrong. Who can say that he will not be the best monarch to the Irish that ever sat upon the throne, notwithstanding the bad manners of the Sixtyninth regiment. Very little, indeed, has the British monarch of modern times in his nower. The Parliament is "omnipotent." But it is time enough to condemn him for the faults of Parliament if not for his own, after he comes to

the throne. All governments, whether they are monarchical or republican, have their good and bad phases, and for many nations a monarchical form of government is better suited than a republican. Judging from the amount of intel? ligence and the temper and manners exhibited by the Sixty-ninth regiment, a despotism would suit them best. What a precious republic men of their calibre would make in Ireland. A ort time ago this regiment recognized the Queen of England by asking the favor of being allowed to visit their native land as a regiment with their arms in their hands. They were politely informed that this was contrary to law. Why are they so uncivil now to the son of the Queen from whom they asked this favor? They mean well, we have no doubt, and will vote against Lincoln; but they ought to have obeyed the orders of their General, and we trust that Governor Morgan will take the ne cessary steps to disband them and send them

somewhere to learn good manners. THE REAL WOLK OF THE SARBATH COMMIT-THE .- We publish in another column a very curious article from one of the religious pa pers-the New York Evangelist-relative to the spiritual condition of the masses in the metropolis, by which it appears that with all our churches and Sanday schools, Sabbath Committees and Sabbatarians, the practical religion of the adult population is at a very low ebb, and the religious education of the children is grossly neglected. It would seem that out of th 900,000 people comprising the population of the metropolis only 200 000 attend any form of worship, and, what is of still graver importance, there are not less than a bundred thousand children out of a hundred and seventy thousand

who never attend Sabbath school. Now we desire to draw the attention of our very pious friends of the Sabbath Committee to these facts, and to suggest that here is a fruitful field for the exercise of their zeal. Three hundred thousand neglected children, who are growing up around us without any knowledge of Christianity, morality or religion, are to become the future citizens of this great metropolis; many of them, perhaps, will one day be among our lawmakers and other rulers. If the Sabbath Committee want to make themselves really useful, let them take these chilren in hand and educate them. They will find it a far more useful employment than interfering with the innocent recreations of the poor laboring classes on Sunday, or the necessary avocations of the little newsboys.

Convessions of the Philadelphia Press. The Philadelphia newspapers are particularly savage at all times about the comments of the New York press upon the City of Brotherly Love. If we venture to say that Philadelphia is a dull village, they are trate. If we hint that New York has cutstripped her in commerce, in enterprise, in wealth, they abuse us We summon to-day a witness, in the shape of an article from a Philadelphia paper, which makes humble confession that all we ever said is true; that Philadelphia, as a commercial city is gone to the dogs, and that this metropolis is outselling and outbuying her in her own marts.

Have to Look To.

New York has a sacred duty to perform in the coming political contest, and if it were not for the selfish strifes of the demagogues who have usurped the control of the several party organizations, the Empire State would nobly redeem her loyalty to the whole country at the coming election.

But faction is doing its utmost to complete the disaster which it began. It was in the hands of the New York delegation at the Charleston Convention to have arrested at any time the spirit of discord there. Subsequently, at Baltimore, it could have healed the split in the democratic party without any sacrifice of honor or power on its part. Returning home, the Albany Regency gave itself up still farther to the spirit of revenge, and, smarting under the consciousness of having committed an irretrievable error, Dean Richmond, Peter Cagger, and the men who act with them, have assumed the fallacious defence that local politics are more important than national questions, and the State of New York a higher consideration than the whole confederation. In their greed for their railroad spoils, their canal contracts and their petty plunder of the county offices, they forget, or assume to forget, that without the Union New York ceases to be the Empire State, this city becomes no more a great national metropolis, and the spoils of the railroads, the fat contracts on the canals, and all the local plunder, lose that prosperous tide which now flows into them from every section of our national existence.

Impelled by such petty views, the New York politicians have split up everything in the shape of party nominations, so that there is danger that a sectional and fanatical minority will triumph through the division of the great conservative majority among the masses. In this state of things the voters of New York must ourn their attention to the two great points of the national contest, and save the honor of the Empire State, without reference to the local equabbles of the contending politicians. These two great points are the fusion electoral ticket in opposition to Lincoln, and the return of national men as representatives to Congress. The State elections are of no sort of consequence. In the splitting up of the State tickets that naturally results from giving greater consideration to local than to national questions, and the vast amount of cheating all round that is going on among the several State Committees and the contending political halls, the united, well organized and well drilled black republicans will probably have everything their own way in local matters out of New York city. The Governorship is fought for merely because it carries the veto power for schemes of public plunder, and thus secures a large share of the spoils. The Lieutenant Governorship is contended for because, as President of the State Senate, he nominates committees and secures or defeats the plunder plots. The Canal Commissioner is contested secause he has the disposal of profitable contracts. We might go through the whole list of State offices and show that plunder is the only principle on which they are divided, and with so many candidates greed must defeat its wor-

shippers. It matters not, then, how the people vote on the State offices, for the bargains to deteat the popular will and divide the spoils have been consummated, and all the noise about Kelly and Brady and company is merely Chinese warfare, in which noise takes the place of determined purpose. But if the cliques and corrupt demagogues succeed in so dividing the conservative masses as to permit the black republican electoral ticket to win by a plurality, the people can still save the honor of the Empire State by supporting national men for Congress. Fifteen true men elected by New York will save the House of Representatives from the danger of a black republican minority, and make the election of Lincoln a harmless event to our national interests. Let every man therefore look well to the for the Congressional ticket.

If Lincoln should be elected the contest with the abolition theories of the black republican party will rage in the North, not in the South. Below Mason and Dixon's line there will be but one party—the party of conservative selfdefence. In the North division and confusion will run like wildfire through the now appa cently solid ranks of the black republican party. Already are its leaders assuming positions from whence to carry on hostilities against each other. The moderate republicans will not follow Seward, Wilson, Sumner and "the Massachusetts school" of treason and Hartford Convention bluelightism. They are rejecting now the red republicanism of Seward and the socialistic theories of Greeley. Even the advanced leaders of fanaticism, Seward and Greeley, Wilson and William Lloyd Garrison, Summer and Wendell Phillips, differ radically as to the policy to be pursued when their party comes into power. Look out, then, for the Congressmen; see that the right kind are sent to the House for the first Congress under a black republican President, if he should be

THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.-The Congressional nominations for this city are exciting good deal of interest just now, in view of the mportance of the organization of the next Congress, and we accordingly sent out a numper of reporters to collect materials for a sketch of the candidates, which appeared in our columns yesterday. In the haste with which the secounts were compiled there was some injustice done to the public character and conduct of some of the nominees, and a good deal said that ought not to have been published. We refer especially to the comments upon the public career of Mr. Mather. Mr. Mather is a skilful, intelligent and astute politician, and as such has of course provoked much hostility from his political enemies and from rivals in his own party; and all the difficulties he has ever got into have arisen from that source. With regard to Dr. Bradford, also, one of the candidates in the Eighth district, his professional position is unfairly commented upon. He does not go to Congress as a physician—to bleed and physic the members; though heaven knows many of them require a good deal of bleeding, and purging too, to purify their political systems—but as a representative of the commer-cial interests of his district, and he is by far the fitteet candidate in nomination. We trust he will be selected in preference to the others.

With reference to Mr. Herrick he was errone ously etyled the founder of the Sunday press, whereas the Sunday press was in exis long before he was heard of. We had experi-

justify us in prononneing him wholly disqualifled for a sent in Congress. As far as the other Congressional candidates are concerned we have nothing to say; but we cannot help remarking the fact that while the republicans have very wisely put only one candidate in pomination in each district, the democrats have put up two, and sometimes three, a more stupid and suicidal course than which they could not posibly have pursued.

The Abolition Programme for Lincoln's Administration-Ballets for All or None-Ballots for All or None.

Various surmises have been indulged in as to the real motive which prompted William H. Seward to abandon his quiet and comfortable home in Auburn, and to undertake a long, tedious and harassing campaign across the continent, up to the head waters of the Mississippi and through the parched and arid prairies of Kansas. In his various speeches by the way. wide as was the range he gave to his ideas, he was reticent as to the true object which he had in view. He did, to be sure, speak of his anxiety to make a pilgrimage to Kansas, which he de nominated the Saratoga of freedom, and also of his having an idea that, whereas the State of New York was safe for Lincoln, there might be some danger that all the States of the West were not so. But he did not himself appear to expect that those excuses would be accepted as the true explanation of his political tour, and he rather threw them out for the sake of baffling inquiry than with any idea of satisfying public curiosity on the subject.

And yet it was utterly impossible for him to conceal the secret springs of his action. Whether or not the ideas had resolved themselves into settled and clearly defined princiciples in his own mind, there is no doubt that hey existed, and that to their existence should be attributed the fact of his having undertaken the journey and made such speeches as he did. Every one knows, and he has never attempted to disguise it, that he is no admirer of the country lawyer of Illinois whom the Republican Convention at Chicago preferred to himself as the standard bearer of the party in this Presidential struggle.

It is not unnatural that he would regard with distayor, if not with some degree of contempt. a man who, without any special merit of his own, was taken from the subordinate ranks of the party and promoted over his head. It was not, therefore, out of favor to Mr. Lincoln that Mr. Seward left his Auburn home to undergo for five weeks the annoyances incident to an extended political canvass; nor was it that he might have an opportunity of visiting Kansas.

He had a twofold object in view, of far higher importance to himself. He wanted, first, to create an enthusiasm for himself in the Western States, which would be at the same time sooth ing to his own self love, so deeply mortified by his rejection by the Chicago Convention, and also aid him materially in insuring the Presidential nomination in 1864. His second and paramount object was to bind the administration of Mr. Lincoln, in case of the success of the republican party, to the radical anti-slavery policy of which he is the great apostle and expounder. It is only in the carrying out of this last idea that his enunciations have assumed a character of the gravest importance: for it is generally assumed, and may be taken for granted, that although Wm. H. Seward has, in advance, notified Mr. Lincoln that the State of New York-meaning Seward himself-will ask no office under him, still his will be the leading genius in giving direction to the policy of Lincoln's administration. Mr. Seward, there fore, has laid down the programme of national affairs for the next four years.

It is well that the country should thoroughly anderstand what that programme is; and the better to enable it to do so, we have collated and present to our readers to day extracts from our special telegraphic reports of his speeches ail the way from Detroit to St. Paul, and back to Cleveland. These extracts contain the very oith and marrow of his political conceptions and furnish reliable data from which to predicate the national policy of the next four years.

The burthen of the song which he sang from the shores of the great lakes up to the plateaus on the head waters of the Mississippi, was the irrepressible conflict between free labor and slave abor. Occasionally he introduced variations indicating that the conflict was one between the two systems of aristocracy and democracy-be ween rich and poor-between the great and the humble-between capital and labor-between the slavery-tolerating people of the United States and the slavery-hating exiles from Europe. In his first speech at Detroit he announced that the North was not satisfied, and that the South was not satisfied; that the difficul ties of establishing a satisfactory and soothing policy on the subject of slavery had overtasked our wisest and most eminent states men-leaving the inference to be drawn that he thought the time was past for trying satisfactory and soothing processes; that a new and great moral question had arisen in the nation which would be fatal to political parties unless they consented to be immediate ly renewed and reorganized according to the mmane another word for the abolitionspirit of the age; that the only existing cause of mutual alienation among the States wa slavery, and that at last we had reached a point where it seemed alike impossible to go forward or return. This, we presume, was but another form of expression for the irrepressible and inevitable conflict. After thus moralizing he falls back upon declamation, and declares that in our policy on the subject of slavery "we have defied the moral opinions of mankind, overturned the laws and systems of our fathers and dishonored their memories." And what is the remedy which he proposes? One entirely against the interests of the South. It is that slavery-which he declares to be "at all times

and everywhere unjust and inhuman in its very nature"-must be treated benceforth as only a purely local, temporary and exceptional institution, confined within the slave States where it already exists." He has made the discovery that the political power of slavery is at an end, and that its combinations are broken up and can never be renewed with success. No government, he says, can excuse itself from the duty of protecting the extreme rights of every human being, bond or free Abraham Lincoln would not fail to re inaugurate the ancient constitutional policy-or, in other words, carry out his (Seward's) pro-

At Lansing be was much less guarded in his expressions than he was at Detroit. He ap-prosched more closely to the directness of his

ence enough of Herrick in the corporation to Rochester speech. He declared that slavery and freedom could not coexist; that they were incompatible; that there was an irrepressible conflict between them, and that he would always favor, within the limits of constitutional sction, "the decrease and diminution of African slavery in all the States." In conclusion, he made the startling prediction that "one single administration will settle the question finally and forever."

In his great speech at St. Paul he sang pleans over the triumph of abolitionism, declaring that "slavery is to-day, for the first time, not only powerless, but without influence in the American republic;" that Lincoln would inaugurate republican principles into the administration of the government, and that the conflict would be kept up "until the adversary shall find out that he has been beaten, and shall voluntarily retire from the field."

In his speech at Atchison he proclaimed the principle of "builets for all or none; ballots for all or none." Such a wily demagogue as Seward could not possibly approach any closer to the announcement of the beginning of a destructive and bloody revolution.

Men of New York, ponder over these things. Study for yourselves the inevitable logic of these enunciations of William H. Seward, and prepare yourselves to say whether you are willing, by your votes on the 6th of November next, to inaugurate a revolution and war of races, in which the atrocities of St. Dominge may be rehearsed, and of which the watchword of the dominant party would be, "Bullets for all or none; ballots for all or none."

The New York Reception of the Prince-What they Say About it in the Pro-We have published this morning a few

cheerful extracts from the comments of the rural press upon the Prince's reception in our city. The newspapers in Boston, Philadelphia and elsewhere in the provinces have been violently exercised in their little minds because there were some blunders made in the minor details of the great and ever memorable reception which the commercial metropolis of the Union gave to the immediate representatives of the British government. Our pastoral cities are particularly savage about that celebrated assemblage of the fossils called the Prince's ball; and here they are, for a wonder, right. The circumstance is one of such surprising rarity that we seize with avidity upon this single opportunity to-as our Western brethren would say-acknowledge the corn. Strictly speaking, the ball was a humbug. A greater humbug even than the Japanese ball, about which the distinguished concern of Boole, Van Tine & Co. were so soundly berated. At the Japanese ball there was a jam-at the Japanese ball there was a general fight for supper, and several spirited hand o hand combats over bits of cold chicken and bottles of champagne-at the Japanese ball he democratic element was strong in more senses than one. Beyond these refreshing epiodes the Japanese ball was well enough. There were young men to dance, and young women to do large amounts of the mazy with the young men. So it was a ball-a dear one, no doubt, but nevertheless a ball. Now the Academy affair was still dearer than the Japanese ball, if we reckon the cost of each per copita, and the former was an utter failure. Wall street tried to do the thing from its point of view, and so the Prince was surrounded by antique dowagers, venerable matrons and gouty millionaires. Everywhere the vulgar arrogance of the mere moneyed man and woman predominated.

This, however, we hold, was in no way the fault of the great public. The great public was excluded from the ball and from the religious service at Trinity. It was in these places only that any snobbishness was perceptible during the whole of the Prince's sojourn among us. His reception on the Battery by the Mayor was in the best possible taste; and throughout be whole affair the chief magistrate city behaved-as none of the Wall street magmates did-like a gentleman. He received his guest with an air in which dignity and suavity were blended in exact proportions, entertained him with proper courtesy and liberality, but made no fuss about it, and gave him, without doubt, the best possible impression of our local government. Then the outpouring of the popular heart—the cheers that arose from half a million of peoplethe order which reigned in the streets-the grand display of the firemen-the parade of our élite regiments-all these were demonstraions which no other city in the Union could approach, and we have the best authority for sying they were exceedingly welcome to the royal party.

As for the Philadelphia and Boston papers, what they may say of us is not of much conse quence. It is the old story of the dog and the noon over again. We may, however, take this epportunity to note the fact that the splendid reception which the Philadelphia papers talk of as having been given to the Prince in that city was just no reception at all. Affrighted by the recollection of the Japanese reception the Prince was smuggled from the railway staion to his hotel, which he entered like a thief in the night. The rich men in Philadelphia had not sufficient public spirit and liberality to subcribe the funds necessary to give a ball, (the thing was attempted, but failed utterly.) and he "reception"-if an operatio performance an be so called-was entirely in the hands of ne managers of the Opera company. The ham committee grumbled at the very small spense of two hundred dollars for the decoraions of the house, and finally refused, it is said, to pay it. So Philadelphia may as well keep uiet about this matter. As for the Bostonians, with Governor Banks, a thorough gentleman, and au fait to all the proprieties, to engineer the solid men, they ought to do something very fine. If they do so, we of New York will be most happy to give them full credit for M. Only let them remember Mr. Webster's favorite

Ye solid men of Boston, drink no strong potations. Ye solid men of Boston, make no long grations.

THE SOUTH IN MOTION.—We give elsewhere o-day the proclamation of Gov. Gist, of South Carolina, convening the Legislature of that State for the purpose of electing Presidential electors on the first Tuesday of November next. Besides this, the proclamation of Gov. Gist

contains, also, in the citation of purposes for which the Legislature is convened, these significant words:- "And also that they may, if advisable, take action for the safety and protection of the State." This means provision for the case of a President being elected by a par-